In the Claims

Claims 1-30 (canceled)

Claim 31 (previously presented): A method for use in treating human immunedeficiency virus, comprising the steps of:

systemically applying an antimicrobial compound comprising a medical composition in a person infected with human immunedeficiency;

said antimicrobial compound comprises by weight:

from about 40% to about 60% of a phytochemical concentrate of herbaceous botanicals comprising Commiphora myrrha and Echinacea purpurea; said phytochemical concentrate of Commiphora myrhha and Echinacea purpurea providing antimicrobial isolates;

from about 20% to about 60% of an aqueous diluent and carrier for said phytochemical concentrate;

from about 2% to about 12% folic acid providing a nutrient; and

said folic acid cooperating with said Commiphora myrrha and said Echinacea purpurea to treat human immunedeficiency virus;

systemically applying said antimicrobial compound in sufficient concentration in the person infected with human immunedeficiency virus for a sufficient period of time to decrease human immunedeficiency virus in the person;

controlling viral load; and

said antimicrobial isolates of said phytochemical concentrate comprises by weight based upon the total weight of the medical composition:

from about 0.3% to about 9% echinacoside;

from about 0.1% to about 7% PSI (4-O-methylglucoronoarabinoxylan, Mr 35 kD) and PSI (acid rhamnoarabinogalactan, Mr 450 kD);

from about 0.1% to about 10% cynarin (1,5-di-o-caffeoylquinic acid) and chioric acid (2,3-O-di-caffeoyltartaric acid) and derivatives thereof;

from about 0.2% to about 4% echinolone;

from about 0.2% to about 8% echinacin B;

from about 0.1 to about 6% echinaceine;

from about 2% to about 7% anthonocyanins comprising cynanidin 3-O-B-D-glucopyranoside and 3-O-(6-O-malonyl)-B-D-glucopyranoside;

from about 0.01% to about 0.06% pyrrolizidine alkaloids comprising tussilagine and isotussilagine;

from about 0.003% to about 0.009% isomeric dodeca isobutyalamides and tetroenoic acid; and

Commophora myrrha phytochemicals comprising members selected from the group consisting of: caryophylenes, sequiterpenes, curzerenone, dihydro fuanodien-6-one; 2-methoxyfuradine, elemol, lyndesterene, acetic acid, alpha-amyrone, arabinose, alpha-bisabolene, gamma-bisabolene, cadinene, campesterol, cholesterol, cinnamaldehyde, commiferin, alpha-commiphoric acid, beta-commiphoric acid, gama-commiphoric acid, commiphorinic acid, m-cresol, cumic alcohol, cuminaldehyde, dipentene, elemol, 3-epi-alpha-amyrin, eugenol, furanodiene, furanodienone, galactose, gum, heerabolene, alpha-heerabomyrrhol, beta-heerabomyrrhol, heeraboresene, limonene, 4-O-methyl-glucuronic acid, n-nonacesane, beta-sitosterol, and xylose.

Claims 32-34 (canceled)

Claim 35 (original): A method for use in treating human immunedeficiency virus, comprising the steps of:

systemically applying an antimicrobial compound providing a medicial composition into person infected with human immunedeficiency virus;

said antimicrobial compound comprises by weight:

from about 40% to about 60% of a phytochemical concentrate of herbaceous botanicals consisting of Commiphora myrrha and Echinacea purpurea;

from about 20% to about 60% water providing a diluent and carrier for said phytochemical concentrate;

systemically applying said antimicrobial compound into the person infected with human immunedeficiency virus in sufficient concentration and for a sufficient period of time to decrease human immunedeficiency virus in the person;

controlling viral load; and

said antimicrobial isolates of said phytochemical concentrate comprises by weight based upon the total weight of the medical composition:

from about 0.3% to about 9% echinacoside;

from about 0.1% to about 7% PSI (4-O-methylglucoronoarabinoxylan, Mr 35 kD) and PSI (acid rhamnoarabinogalactan, Mr 450 kD);

from about 0.1% to about 10% cynarin (1,5-di-o-caffeoylquinic acid) and chioric acid (2,3-O-di-caffeoyltartaric acid) and derivatives thereof;

from about 0.2% to about 4% echinolone;

from about 0.2% to about 8% echinacin B;

from about 0.1 to about 6% echinaceine;

from about 2% to about 7% anthonocyanins comprising cynanidin 3-O-B-D-glucopyranoside and 3-O-(6-O-malonyl)-B-D-glucopyranoside;

from about 0.01% to about 0.06% pyrrolizidine alkaloids comprising tussilagine and isotussilagine;

from about 0.003% to about 0.009% isomeric dodeca isobutyalamides and tetroenoic acid; and

Commophora myrrha phytochemicals comprising members selected from the group consisting of: caryophylenes, sequiterpenes, curzerenone, dihydro fuanodien-6-one; 2-methoxyfuradine, elemol, lyndesterene, acetic acid, alpha-amyrone, arabinose, alpha-bisabolene, gamma-bisabolene, cadinene, campesterol, cholesterol, cinnamaldehyde, commiferin, alpha-commiphoric acid, beta-commiphoric acid, gama-commiphoric acid, commiphorinic acid, m-cresol, cumic alcohol, cuminaldehyde, dipentene, elemol, 3-epi-alpha-amyrin, eugenol, furanodiene,

furanodienone, galactose, gum, heerabolene, alpha-heerabomyrrhol, beta-heerabomyrrhol, heeraboresene, limonene, 4-O-methyl-glucuronic acid, n-nonacesane, beta-sitosterol, and xylose.

Claim 36. (original): A method for use in treating human immunedeficiency virus in accordance with claim 35, wherein:

said antimicrobial compound further comprises by weight from about 2% to about 12% folic acid providing a nutrient; and

said folic acid cooperates with said Commiphora myrrha and said Echinacea purpurea to help treat human immunedeficiency virus.

Claim 37. (original): A method for use in treating human immunedeficiency virus in accordance with claim 35, wherein said antimicrobial compound is systemically applyied with a syringe into a rectal canal or vagina of a patient infected with human immunedeficiency virus.